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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
8 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
9 AT SEATTLE

10 JOHNNY B. DELASHAW, JR.,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 SEATTLE TIMES COMPANY, et
14 al.,

15 Defendants.

CASE NO. C18-0537JLR

ORDER GRANTING
DEFENDANT SEATTLE TIMES
COMPANY'S MOTION TO
ENTER FINAL JUDGMENT

16 Before the court is Defendant Seattle Times Company's ("the Times") motion to
17 enter final judgment. (Mot. (Dkt. # 304).) Plaintiff Johnny Delashaw, Jr., supports the
18 relief requested and Defendant Charles Cobbs does not oppose the motion. (*Id.* at 1.)
19 Having considered the motion, the balance of the record, and the relevant law, the court
20 GRANTS the Times' motion.

21 In a multi-party action, a court "may direct entry of a final judgment as to one or
22 more, but fewer than all, . . . parties only if the court expressly determines that there is no

just reason for delay.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 54(b). The Supreme Court has articulated a two-part test to determine whether a court may enter a final judgment pursuant to Rule 54(b). *Curtiss-Wright Corp. v. Gen. Elec. Co.*, 446 U.S. 1, 7-10 (1980). First, the court must determine that it is dealing with a final judgment. *Id.* at 7. Second, the court must determine whether there is any just reason for delay. *Id.* at 8. In deciding whether there is just reason for delay, the court must consider judicial administrative interests and the equities involved. *Id.* Consideration of judicial administrative interests ensures that application of Rule 54(b) “effectively preserves the historic federal policy against piecemeal appeals.” *Wood v. GCC Bend, LLC*, 422 F.3d 873, 878 (9th Cir. 2005) (quoting *Curtiss-Wright*, 446 U.S. at 8) (internal quotation marks omitted). Ultimately, “[i]t is left to the sound judicial discretion of the district court to determine the ‘appropriate time’ when each final decision in a multiple claims action is ready for appeal.” *Curtiss-Wright*, 446 U.S. at 8 (quoting *Sears, Roebuck & Co. v. Mackey*, 351 U.S. 427, 437 (1956)).

Addressing the first prong, the court finds that it has entered a final judgment in favor of the Times on all claims asserted by Dr. Delashaw against the newspaper. Dr. Delashaw brought allegations of defamation, tortious interference, and violations of the Consumer Protection Act (the “CPA”) against the Times. (*See* Am. Compl. (Dkt. # 25) ¶¶ 164-89.) All of Dr. Delashaw’s claims against the Times have been dismissed. (*See* 8/23/18 Order (Dkt. # 30) (dismissing CPA claim); 6/11/20 Order (Dkt. ## 160 (sealed), 207 (redacted)) (granting the Times summary judgment on portions of remaining claims);

1 12/11/20 Am. Order (Dkt. ## 298 (sealed); 300 (redacted)) (granting the Times summary
2 judgment on all remaining claims).)

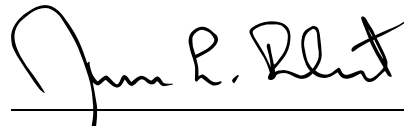
3 The court also determines that there is no just reason for delay. In analyzing this
4 prong, courts consider (1) whether the claims under review are separable from the others
5 remaining to be adjudicated; and (2) whether the nature of the claims determined is such
6 that no appellate court would have to decide the same issues more than once. *Curtiss-*
7 *Wright*, 446 U.S. at 7-10. Dr. Delashaw's claims against the Times are distinct from
8 those he brings against Dr. Cobbs. Dr. Delashaw's defamation, tortious interference, and
9 conspiracy claims against Dr. Cobbs involve different statements and are rooted in
10 different allegations of fact. (*Compare* Am. Compl. ¶¶ 164-89, *with id.* ¶¶ 190-208.) Dr.
11 Delashaw's claims against the Times are related to articles published in February 2017.
12 (*See id.* ¶¶ 50-98.) His claims against Dr. Cobbs relate primarily to a letter written by
13 Dr. Cobbs in November 2016 and Dr. Cobbs's alleged participation in Dr. Delashaw's
14 ouster from the Swedish Neuroscience Institute. (*See id.* ¶¶ 99-163.) Appeals from both
15 sets of claims will not result in duplication of proceedings before this court or the Court
16 of Appeals. Nor will the resolution of Dr. Delashaw's remaining claims against Dr.
17 Cobbs have any bearing on the appellate review of Dr. Delashaw's claims against the
18 Times.

19 The court also concludes that the equities involved support a finding that there is
20 no unjust reason for delay. *See Rygg v. Hulbert*, No. C11-1827JLR, 2012 WL 12847007,
21 at *1 (W.D. Wash. Sept. 4, 2012) (citing *Curtiss-Wright Corp.*, 446 U.S. at 8). This
22 court has previously noted that "First Amendment considerations lead to summary

1 judgment playing a particularly important role in defamation cases,” due to the chilling
2 effects of ongoing litigation. (12/11/20 Am. Order at 12-13 n.5 (citing *Mohr v. Grant*,
3 108 P.3d 768, 773 (Wash. 2005).) These same considerations weigh in favor of a swift
4 resolution of appeals, especially when, as here, the other parties raise no arguments
5 regarding prejudice should the court grant the motion. (*See* Mot. at 1.)

6 For the foregoing reasons, the court GRANTS the unopposed motion to enter final
7 judgment on Dr. Delashaw’s claims against the Times (Dkt. # 304).

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9 Dated this 20th day of January, 2021.

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12 JAMES L. ROBERT
13 United States District Judge
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